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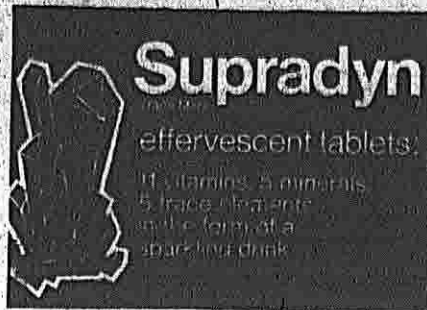
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THE KABUL TIMES



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KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1968

(DALW 24, 1346 S.H.)

PRICE AF 3

Thant Going To Paris Instead Of New York

Speculation He May Return To Moscow For Further Talks

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 14. (Reuters)—Secretary General U Thant, who suddenly changed his plans to return to New York from London Tuesday evening, will now fly to Paris from London today. A UN spokesman said details of the visit will be announced in New York Wednesday.

The abrupt alteration of plans caught UN officials here by surprise. Some diplomats here believed the Paris visit would only be a courtesy to President Charles de Gaulle but others thought Thant might call on the North Vietnamese representative there, Mai Van Bo.

There was some speculation that Thant might go to Moscow again for further talks with Soviet leaders whom he met over the weekend.

It was widely believed, in Paris, he would be received by President de Gaulle.

In any case, he will confer with French Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, reliable sources said. Thant's decision to fly to Paris today also caught officials by surprise in the French capital. A spokesman at the Elysee Palace and the Foreign Ministry confessed ignorance of Thant's change of plans, and said they had no details of his programme.

After Thant's conversations Tuesday with Wilson and with Foreign Secretary George Brown, the impression gained ground here that he was not about to launch any major diplomatic move.

U.S. Has No Nuclear Arsenal In S. Vietnam, Says Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. (DPA)—The United States has no nuclear arsenal in South Vietnam, Pentagon officials said yesterday. But Washington military experts believe the U.S. aircraft carriers constantly cruising off the Vietnamese coast carry atomic weapons.

American heavy artillery in South Vietnam can be used as a nuclear carrier. The cannon and howitzers of the 203 cm, 155 cm, and 175 cm class can fire atomic grenades.

The U.S. tactical nuclear weapons arsenal probably numbers tens of thousands. In Europe alone, according to the Pentagon, the U.S. has stationed about 8,000 warheads for tactical nuclear weapons.

Their class ranges from the small Davy Crockett to the Pershing medium range missile to the long range Hercules water venting bomb.

To Meet In Southwest African Trials

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 14. (Reuters)—The Security Council will meet today to consider how to deal with the situation created by the trial and sentencing of 33 South-west Africans on terrorism charges in a South African court.

The meeting was requested by 34 states which regard the trial as illegal and in violation of UN resolutions stripping South Africa of its right to rule Southwest Africa.

It will be the second meeting of the Council on the trial, which resulted in life sentences being passed on 19 of the tribesmen, within three weeks.

On January 25, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling on South Africa to halt the trial before sentences were delivered.

South Africa, which rejects the legality of the UN decision ending its mandate over Southwest Africa, did not heed the appeal and judgment was given in the Pretoria court last Friday.

The men on trial were accused of various offences under the Terrorism Act including plotting to overthrow the territory's administration. All pleaded not guilty.

U.S. Rushes 10,500 More Troops To Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. (Reuters)—The United States is rushing 10,500 more troops to Vietnam as insurance against Viet Cong military pressure and expected new attacks near the demilitarised zone, the Defence Department announced here yesterday.

The decision was made at the request of American field commander Gen. William Westmoreland for a speed-up in the deployment of forces earmarked for Vietnam by the middle of the year.

Assistant Secretary of Defence Phil Goulding said no decision had been made to increase the presently authorised strength of 525,000 men, and Gen. Westmoreland had not asked for any increase.

Goulding disclosed there were 500,000 American troops in Vietnam at present.

The defence official said the speed-up in deployment would not lead to a decision to withdraw troops stationed in Western Europe under U.S. commitments to NATO.

He also said no decision had been made on calling up reserve units to fill the gap left by the imminent movement of the 10,500 troops.

Last month the U.S. recalled to active duty just under 15,000 Air Force and Navy reservists in the wake of North Korea's seizure of the intelligence ship Pueblo and its crew.

SAIGON, Feb. 14. (AFP)—Viet Cong regular units are still encamped around Saigon and several tough engagements took place Tuesday within five km. and seven km. of the capital.

Government troops were engaged in bitter fighting on Tuesday afternoon near Binh Chanh, six km. from the Chinese quarter of Cholon.

Government losses were put at 12 killed and 18 wounded. Reports said 58 Viet Cong were killed, five taken prisoner, and 19 arms seized.

In the delta, Rach Gia, capital of Kien Giang province, 200 km. southwest of Saigon, was hit by 20 mortar shells on Tuesday afternoon.

The shells destroyed nearly 300 houses in a camp occupied by soldiers and their families. Two civilians were reported killed and 10 wounded.

Meanwhile, American Marines are intensifying their efforts to free Hue as quickly as possible after its 15-day occupation by North Vietnamese units.

Six marines were reported killed and 72 wounded in the fighting on Tuesday in and around the town.

The North Vietnamese are supplied with ample reserves of B-40 grenades and mortar shells. At Dak To, North Vietnamese units continue to patrol round the base and in a clash 16 km. to the northeast 12 North Vietnamese were reported killed and four Americans wounded.

Gendarmes Ring U.S. Embassy As 14,000 Protest Vietnam War

PARIS, Feb. 14. (Reuters)—Several hundred steel-helmeted police armed with rifles ringed the U.S. embassy last night as an officially estimated 14,000 demonstrators marched to the Place de La Bastille chanting anti-U.S. slogans.

The demonstration—organised by nine leftwing organisations including the French Communist Party in support of North Vietnam—was to be held outside the embassy but police ordered it to assemble elsewhere.

The demonstrators marched in the rain down the two km. boulevard from the Place de La Republique, tradition route for protest marches.

Many in the 90-minute parade carried North Vietnam and National Liberation Front flags. Police watched the demonstration from side streets but there were no incidents.

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Poland Urges Normalisation Of East-West Trade Relations

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14. (Reuters)—Poland yesterday urged normalisation of East-West trade relations. The deputy minister for foreign trade, F. Modrzewski told UNCTAD Poland "strongly believes the normalisation of trade between the developed market economies and that of socialist countries may only contribute to our common good."

He also supported proposals for freer trade between developing and Eastern bloc countries and for greater assistance as a follow-up to trade.

Put, he said, this had been judged in the context of global strategy. "For we should always have in mind that the main characteristic of our times is growing international independence."

The Polish delegate, speaking in the conference plenary session, echoed many previous speakers in expressing concern at the effect the present international situation is having on world trade.

He commented: "It is suggested that one per cent of national income of developed economies be spent for assisting developing countries."

At the same time about 10 times more is spent every year for armaments—and this highly regrettable race also extends to developing countries.

"The terrible war raging in Vietnam, the continued tension in the Middle East, cast their dark shadow on the economic perspective, if not much more."

The attitude of the committee over the Fiji Islands, the Eastern Antilles, and Gibraltar, were examples of this, he said.

Britain, for her part, intended to apply to the end her principles of consultation and democratic consent in dependent territories.

Lord Caradon said he would shortly submitting to the committee certain practical propositions which he hoped would enable it to have full consultations before reaching conclusions.

The committee's current project is an investigation of the situation in Spanish Guinea.

AMMAN, Feb. 14. (AFP)—Jordan warned Tuesday that it intended to put before the United Nations Security Council and secretary general what it described as "threats" made by Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol.

A press communique issued by the Information Ministry here said the warning had been made by "a high Jordanian official" but it did not name him.

Observers believed however that this might be a reference to King Hussein himself.

In an address to the International Conference of Jewish Journalists in Jerusalem Monday, Eshkol referred to alleged Jordanian support for terrorist activities and said "I advise the Jordanian rulers to take their steps with great care."

Israel wanted to avoid bloodshed but she could not accept "the situation in which Jordanian forces are able to open fire at will," the Israeli premier added.

The Jordanian communique went on:

"We ask the United Nations organisation to judge the accusations and the threats made by the Israeli prime minister in terms of the UN's international responsibilities for safeguarding peace and applying resolutions by which the international organisation hopes to re-establish security in the troubled Middle East zone."

The Amman statement accused the Israeli premier of distorting the facts for propaganda purposes and claimed that the Jordanian authorities sought above all "to protect the lives of Jordanians and of refugees and to avoid any incident which might expose them to enemy fire."

SERAJ APPOINTED OLYMPIC REFEREE

KABUL, Feb. 14. (Bakhtar)—Ghulam Farouk Seraj, secretary general of the Afghan Olympic Association has been appointed referee in the Mexico Olympic Games of 1968. Referee license for 1968 has been sent to Seraj by the president of the International Olympic Committee.

ISTANBUL, Feb. 14. (Reuters)—Police have uncovered a ring dealing in forged passports, transit visas, residence permits and driving licences with ramifications covering France, Iran, Iraq, New Zealand, Sweden, Turkey and West Germany, police sources said here.

The ring was uncovered during a police raid on Istanbul's Blue Mosque district, the city's beatnik headquarters.

Forged documents, printing equipment and blank passports were found in a hotel in the area.

A Swedish girl, named as Bella Genni Anderson, and five Iranians were detained in connection with the investigation. Two more Iranians were reported to have escaped.

The Turkish police have asked Interpol to extend investigations in the countries involved.

Afghan-Soviet Trade In 1968 To Amount To \$ 50M

KABUL, Feb. 14. (Bakhtar)—This year's graduates of Kabul University's College of Medicine and Pharmacy were introduced to Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai yesterday by Dean Abdul Wali Zaki.

"The Public Health Ministry greatly needs your active participation realise the ministry's aims to extend medical service to the entire population," she said.

"You are fortunate to be able to help bring better education, health, and living and working conditions to your countrymen. Later you will become responsible for the affairs of the nation."

"I'm certain," she added "all of you come here with a great desire to improve the life in the country. We welcome you to the Public Health Ministry and are glad to entrust you duties that will help you realise your noble aspirations," she said.

Assignments include the work camps, various industrial projects, police hospitals and hospitals and institutions run by the Public Health Ministry.

UK TRADE DEFICIT DROPS £ 39M IN A MONTH

LONDON, Feb. 14. (Reuters)—Britain's overseas trade deficit fell to 31 million sterling less than in December, it was announced here Tuesday.

Exports jumped to the record level of 517 million sterling. Imports were also a record at 616 million sterling.

The 31-million sterling deficit takes account of invisible exports, such as shipping and insurance.

The Board of Trade said last month's exports, 29 million sterling higher than the previous record of January last year, benefited from the clearance of goods still held up in British ports after last autumn's dock strike.

They also showed the first effects of last November's devaluation of sterling, which has started to push up export prices. By volume also, shipments to all major markets were higher.

The Board of Trade said about half the increase in imports, 11 million sterling more than in December, was due to price rises following devaluation.

Devaluation affected import prices more quickly than exports, it added.

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USSR, U.S. Vessels Patrol Korean Waters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. (AFP)—About 30 American warships have been patrolling the Sea of Japan and the Korean straits since North Korea seized the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo last month, it was reliably learned here last night.

Washington sources said about a dozen Soviet vessels had also moved into the area over the past few days. Most of the Soviet ships were standing off the coast of North Korea, but some had moved close to the American vessels.

Meanwhile, the air craft carrier Enterprise, the largest in the world, has moved south to the Korean straits as part of a U.S. move to ease tension in the area.

The aircraft carriers Ranger and Yorktown are also patrolling off the coast of South Korea, but both American and Soviet carrier-based planes are surveying ship movements over the entire area.

Soviet planes patrolling the area have been the four-engined Bison and two-engined Badger reconnaissance jets.

The Bison was formerly part of the Soviet strategic air force but since the force was modified the plane has been used for long-range naval reconnaissance.

The Badger, or Tupolev-16, has a shorter range of about 6,800 km. American aircraft watching the Soviet vessels have mostly been F-4C Phantom jet fighters from the aircraft carriers enterprise and ranger.

The aircraft carrier Yorktown is principally equipped for anti-submarine operations and carries two-engine propeller driven planes and helicopters.

USSR Says B-52 Filghts Violate Test Ban Treaty

GENEVA, Feb. 14. (Reuters)—The USSR's leading disarmament negotiator accused the United States yesterday of flagrantly violating international treaty by flying its nuclear bombers beyond its borders.

The Soviet delegate to the 17-nation disarmament conference, A. Rochnin, repeated his demand that such flights should be banned, following last month's crash of a U.S. bomber on the Greenland coast.

"Who can guarantee that the next crash involving U.S. aircraft armed with nuclear bombs will not occur over a densely populated area?" He asked.

American activities ran counter to the 1963 Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty, which aimed to stop contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances, he said.

Joining the Soviet Union in the debate were Czechoslovakia, Poland and Bulgaria.

When the Bulgarian delegate observed that if a catastrophe was averted in the Greenland crash it must have been an "act of God", an American spokesman commented, "it must have been a slip on his part."

In another presentation to the conference, the chairman of the Swedish delegation, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, urged that a "comprehensive test ban and a cut-off of the production of fissionable material for weapon purposes" be made part of a disarmament "package".

Grouped with them would be the nonproliferation treaty now under consideration and the Partial Test Ban Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty and treaties on nuclear-free zones already established.

Samuel de Palma of the U.S. rejected the accusation that such flights violated the 1963 Moscow Test Ban Treaty or the norms of international law.

He accused Rochnin of gross exaggeration designed to inspire fear among those who did not have the facts.

S. Korea Seeking Ministerial Conference With Washington

TOKYO, Feb. 14. (DPA)—South Korea wishes "as soon as possible" a conference on the ministerial level with the United States, according to reports from Seoul yesterday.

The same reports indicated that the South Korean government regarded the Seoul visit of U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's special emissary, Cyrus Vance, as insufficient.

The U.S. side was said to have agreed in principle to the conference, for which no date had been mentioned, however.

Vance met South Korean President Park Chung-Hee yesterday. During the meeting, South Korea's security in view of North Korea's increased activity and closer American cooperation in attempting to solve the Pueblo incident, were discussed.

The present crisis of confidence between Washington and Seoul arose after the U.S. government began secret negotiations directly with North Korean representatives for the release of the Pueblo and her crew members.

Seoul was especially disappointed that in its view, the Americans attached more importance to release of the Pueblo than the growing threat of North Korean infiltration and sabotage.

The Seoul correspondent of the Japanese news agency Jiji

Press quoted well informed South Korean sources yesterday as saying that defence pact, which would provide for Seoul's operative control over the South Korean forces of the American UN command.

They also discussed modernisation and an increase in the striking power of the South Korean armed forces.

The Americans gave assurance that the additional military aid of \$ 100 million would materialise as soon as possible and that a more effective "McNamara fence" on the demarcation line between South and North Korea would make infiltration more difficult than formerly.

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SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

The Haj pilgrimage to Holy Mecca by bus is a step in the right direction. The first pilgrimage on wheels should offer a good opportunity for the bus company to consider the possibility of international surface transportation.

It raises the hope that in the future a large number of the pilgrims, whose financial resources are limited and who cannot pay the comparatively high air fares, can take advantage of the bus service. The mobile health clinic and restaurant with the present caravan assures those making the Haj of a comfortable journey. Women can be looked after by the female nurses accompanying the health unit for they prefer to be nursed by the members of their own sex.

This is the first successful attempt of the Kabul Bus Company to organise transportation facilities outside the country.

The experience gained should be utilised for a thorough study of the possibility of establishing permanent routes to the neighbouring countries and perhaps further.

Services established between Afghanistan and some of her neighbouring countries can serve a very useful purpose. The best link could be a permanent service between Kabul, Tehran, and from there perhaps to Turkey, which is on the border of Europe and in the Middle East.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Israh carries several letters from its readers today some critical of the conduct of some people, some praising a new programme, and some suggesting a new undertaking. Rahin Logari has words of encouragement for Kabul Bus Company for its organisation of a Haj pilgrimage caravan.

For years people here have wanted to make an inexpensive pilgrimage. Not everyone can afford to go by plane to Mecca, he says. But the pilgrimage is a responsibility the sooner discharged the better it is, says Rahin.

Mohammad Zaher Sediq suggests that a cooperative to provide food, fuel and clothing should be set up for civil servants who live on very low incomes but pay as much as anybody else does.

He proposes that the arrangements made for military officers for buying everything they need at "reasonable prices be adopted for civil servants.

Since civil servants have a low income the letter says there should be some compensation privileges.

Shah Jahan Habib Raouf refers to doctors defying Public Health Ministry fee regulations which price medicine from Af. 5 to 15.

No one however, even recent graduates takes less than Af. 20. The more established expect and get larger fees.

On top of this, says Raouf, there are the cold storages which they call clinics. If you go to a private clinic with a cold you expose yourself to the threat of contracting pneumonia, says the letter.

There are wood or coal stoves standing in the middle of the waiting rooms of the physicians, of course, but they have not been lit once since they were set up, says Raouf.

Today *Israh* comments on the frequent fires which occur in the city of Kabul during winter. The Fire Department has often said an ounce of prevention is better than punning hopes on possibility of firemen putting out the fire no matter how fast, skillful, efficient, and well-equipped they may be.

Display: Column inch, Af. 100 (minimum seven lines per insertion)

Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25

Food For Thought

The turning points of lives are

not the great moments. The real

crises are often concealed in occur-

rences so trivial in appearance that

they pass unobserved.

William E. Woodward

But the aim of establishing such a route should be as much educational as commercial. Our college students, rarely get an opportunity to travel abroad. During their long vacations permanent, inexpensive, bus service could provide them an opportunity to travel and broaden their horizons.

Educational institutes should be encouraged to organise educational tours for the students. Contacts should be established with international youth hostels, scout organisations, and foreign universities which could provide students with lodging facilities during their trips.

We should also try to improve interprovincial links. So far there is no domestic tourism within the country. Our emphasis has always been directed towards the foreign tourists. The limited interchanges that take place now are only for business.

A national bus company expanding its routes to as many parts of the country as possible will play an important role getting our people to begin visiting different parts of the country.

It is as important for students to visit various parts of their own country as it is to travel abroad. The Ministry of Education would do well to establish at least experimentally a bureau of domestic tourism for students with a modest fleet of buses and a regular programme of visits for the students to various areas.

ighting facilities.

Home owners should learn how to use fuel inside the house and what to do when they discover a fire.

This however, the editorial points out, does not mean that we should forget about training and keeping better firemen and obtaining better fire fighting equipment.

World Press

The *Daily Mirror* of Manila reported that some 6,000 Filipinos in South Vietnam were now waiting for transportation to return home.

The English-language newspaper in a story from its correspondent in Saigon said many of the Filipinos had already obtained airline tickets but no commercial flights had left that city since the Viet Cong offensive was launched two weeks ago.

There are now 9,000 Filipino civilians registered in the Philippine embassy in Saigon but embassy officials said not all the Filipinos could return to Manila.

The embassy had been urging Filipinos there to at least send their women and children dependent home.

Talks between Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref and United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser dealt with the result of the Iraqi leader's discussions with French President de Gaulle and future Arab world military and political strategy, the Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* said.

The paper said Arab strategy had been given particular study Sunday morning in the meeting between the leaders before President Aref left for Baghdad.

Pretty young girls in the northwest are luring motorists into the clutches of thugs and gangsters, the Kuala Lumpur Sunday Gazette reports.

The newspaper, which circulates in North Malaysia, says that pretty girls are accepting lifts by passing motorists at night. But when the motorist arrives at the destination he finds a crowd of thugs waiting who threaten to tell his wife that he has been taking out other wo-

men.

The only way out is to pay up. The newspaper says several prominent businessmen have been caught in the racket.

Police say they have had no complaints, but the businessmen say they do not want to look foolish.

The party newspaper *Nhan Dan* said that the Viet Cong had destroyed "many times" more U.S. military supplies during their recent offensive than the Americans can bring into South Vietnam in one month.

"Never until now had the southern army and people struck such repeated blows and caused such losses as they did during recent days," the newspaper reported.

Both the party paper and the army daily, *Quan Doi* pointed out that much of the offensive was directed against the two bulwarks of the U.S. military potential—mobility and firepower.

When the aerial and naval bases, artillery positions and motorised vehicles are attacked, (when) thousands of machines and military vehicles as well as millions of tons of bombs and munitions are destroyed, these temporary strong points of the adversary can not help but be seriously weakened," *Nhan Dan* asserted.

The army paper emphasised the importance of communications to the enemy's mobility, and said the U.S. communications system had never been as "seriously destroyed or paralysed."

This, it said, was a "dangerous blow" which would contribute toward "diminishing combat efficiency considerably and putting bases up against a situation of encirclement and isolation."

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Japan's Cautious Initiatives

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's two whirlwind trips to 10 Southeast Asian and Pacific nations in September and October gave notice that Japan is preparing to take on a larger role in the affairs of this part of the world.

He went there primarily to sell a new image of Japan as a truly peaceful nation, set to render economic assistance to the area but not to dominate it as in the wartime past.

When Sato followed up his Asian-Pacific tours with a visit to the United States, he was able to talk convincingly about South-East Asia from his personal experience. He could promise, in the joint communiqué issued after his sessions with President Johnson, that "Japan is prepared to make a positive contribution to the peace and stability of Asia in accordance with its capabilities."

The positive stance being assumed by Japan is a marked departure from its past reluctance to undertake any form of responsible posture which could in any way be interpreted as a move towards leadership in the area. The change has come only in the past three years.

It may be regarded as a natural consequence of the confidence gained from Japan's striking economic growth which has created in itself the pressures toward a more active expression of its policies, in keeping with its advanced status in the international community.

But before 1965 Japan was hesitant to act because of its acute sensitivity to being rebuffed by the Asian nations, which might misinterpret Japanese willingness to help as a desire to reassert domination.

The Japanese knew that the countries of this region were not yet ready to "forgive" wartime excesses and the Japanese people themselves had a strong feeling of guilt over waging a war to carve out its own "Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

In 1959 the then Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, a brother (by adoption) of the present Prime Minister, tried to establish a Japanese-financed development bank to aid the countries of South-east Asia.

Because the advance spadework was so poorly done and Asian feelings were misinterpreted the idea was received with bristling hostility or

cold indifference by the nations concerned.

Kishi discovered that wartime memories were still fresh. His plan was viewed by other Asians as a Japanese attempt to revive the "coprosperity sphere" and to re-exert domination. The Prime Minister hastily withdrew into its shell again.

Its emergence from this self-imposed "isolation" towards a more active participation in Asian affairs has developed cautiously and gradually. In May, 1965, the then Foreign Minister, Eisusaburo Shiina, revealed plans for the sponsorship of a ministerial conference on the development of South-east Asia. Tentative replies were sent to 10 nations.

To the relief of the Japanese, the response was favourable. The conference was held in April 1966, with nine nations attending (Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, South Vietnam, Japan, Indonesia and Cambodia—the last two as observers). Only Burma was not represented.

The success of this conference signified a major breakthrough for Japan's "Asian diplomacy," since it was the first multi-nation meeting in the postwar period that it had initiated.

Other developments which pushed Japan further onto the Asian stage in 1966 included its membership in the Asian Development Bank, as one of the founding nations and the largest share-holder, participation in an Asian ministerial conference in Seoul, where it was able to exert a strong moderating influence, and sponsorship of an eight-nation Asian agricultural development conference.

This brings us back to Sato's tour of South-east Asia and Oceania, which had, he said, a three-fold purpose. First he wanted to learn at first hand the real situation of the countries visited and to have Asian and Pacific leaders understand Japan's devotion to peace.

Secondly, he wanted a frank exchange of views on the means of bringing about peace and stability in Asia—especially through discussions of the Vietnam war and the problem of Communist China. The third purpose was to take up any issue outstanding between Japan and the nations visited.

Sato would be the first to admit that he did not find a "cure-all" solution to the war in Vietnam or to the problem of how to deal with China. But he expressed satisfaction that the groundwork had been laid by his visits for a more positive approach by Japan in cooperating in the future development of South-east Asia—particularly in the struggle against poverty, disease and hunger.

He envisages a Japan that will give every encouragement to the growth of liberalism and democracy to provide workable solutions to these problems. He has noted, especially as a result of his recent tour, the rise of "fervent nationalism" among Asian nations. This feeling, however, must be channelled towards a policy of "moderate and unpretentious nation-building."

The Japanese Prime Minister cannot see Communism as providing the remedy for Asia's ills. But he also pictures Japan in the role of the tolerant peace-maker in Asia. "We should pursue a policy to understand and to support Asian nationalism rather than to seek to form an anti-Communist crusade."

Towards China, Japan would act always in moderation, being careful as now to keep political and economic matters separate.

Sato also places great hopes in the "encouraging developments" towards the formation of regional co-operation groupings in Asia. Japan has participated in a number of the recent moves in that direction and will continue to do so.

They include the Asian Development Bank, the Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of South-east Asia, the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), and the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN). Sato has described these as "welcome developments."

When the Prime Minister was preparing for his South-east Asian tour, a flurry of a sort was raised by reports that he would take along a large satchel filled with yen to pass out as "gifts" to the countries he would visit. But in the event he set forth virtually empty-handed.

The reasoning was that Japan should be made to encourage the growth of liberalism and democracy in the area.

(Continued on page 4)

Effect Of Khe Sanh Fall On Washington

How would Washington react if American forces were defeated at the Khe Sanh?

For many observers, this is the key question as the American capital impatiently awaits the battle at the northwestern U.S. outpost in South Vietnam, a struggle which many believe will be decisive.

An additional factor has intensified the anxiety of the situation. Since late last week rumors have persisted Washington that tactical nuclear arms have been stored aboard American ships cruising off the Vietnamese coast.

Obviously, a defeat of U.S. troops at the Khe Sanh—frequently compared to Dien Bien Phu—would be extremely difficult for the Americans to tolerate militarily, such a set-back would have very serious repercussions throughout South Vietnam.

Psychologically, a North Vietnamese victory would be accompanied by exasperation and humiliation on the American side.

And politically, President Johnson would find his chances of reelection in the November elections drastically diminished.

A defeat would leave the President in a pincer movement with the nation's pacifists on one flank and the "hawks" on the other.

The "doves" would be able to make an even stronger appeal for an American withdrawal, pure and simple, from South Vietnam.

The "hawks," meanwhile, would be able to make an even stronger appeal for an American escalation towards all-out war involving even the use of Atomic weapons.

Technical experts are quick to point out that nuclear arms would be of almost no advantage in the area south of the 17th parallel.

Clearly, if the North Vietnamese overrun the American emplacement along the demilitarized zone, Johnson's choices will be severely reduced.

Confronted with an angry public, the president would be under considerable pressure as commander-in-chief to launch a forceful retaliatory blow against North Vietnam.

Restlessly awaiting the DMZ engagement, Johnson is in almost

constant contact with the military command in South Vietnam—General William C. Westmoreland in Saigon and General Creighton Abrams in the north.

At the first signal, he will move to the Pennsylvania Avenue Situation Room in the basement of the west wing of the White House. From this command post, the President will follow the battle by cable, radio and even direct telephone connections with Saigon.

Each order issued by the field commanders will be analysed by the President who in turn will consult with his military advisors in the capital.

Johnson is not expected to try to impose his own judgment on the field commanders. Rather, he will attempt to be prepared to settle any possible differences of opinion among the military which would prove costly in a critical situation.

In the U.S. capital, where the suspense is becoming overpowering, Johnson has in effect doffed his civilian clothes for the uniform of Commander-in-Chief. (AFP)

Rhodesia After Breakdown Of "Tiger Talks"

The pressures which were brought to bear after the breakdown of the 1966 "Tiger talks" seem to have achieved little. Immediately after Tiger, Rhodesian businessmen, who were aware that sanctions were hampering their activities in the short run threatening the stagnation of the economy in the long term, began pressing Smith's to start talking once more on the Tiger constitutional terms.

After all, they argued, the fact that both parties for the first time had agreed on some actual constitutional points provided a basis for further negotiations.

In London the Conservative Party's Rhodesian lobby set to work and spread the same gospel. As a result, the Governor's pleas on the same theme as well as the Anglo-Rhodesian Society's efforts brought about Lord Alport's special mission.

His message to Whitehall was that a few minor points in the Tiger draft constitution needed clarifying before a settlement could be arrived at, the "jettisoning of NIB-MAR (No Independence Before Majority African Rule) considered or the return-to-legality machinery relaxed. The next step was the projected exchange of letters, with lengthy pauses on either side.

What followed was the direct approach. Britain's new Common-

wealth Secretary, George Thomson, came out on a see-for-himself visit, had lengthy private chats with Smith and equally lengthy chats in the presence of officials. Thomson also saw the leader of the official African parliamentary opposition, representatives of the Asian and Coloured communities, who are worried about recent discriminatory legislation, and the lone white opposition parliamentarian, Dr. Ahn Palley (at Thomson's own request).

Then in December Thomson, in a statement in the Commons, confirmed that Smith had admitted that he did not accept the Tiger terms.

Smith made three demands: 1. All African members of the senate must be Chiefs (thereby making it impossible for African elected representatives to block proposals for discriminatory legislation or the obstruction of progress to majority rule);

2. Abolition of the safeguard providing that amendments to the specially entrenched provisions to the constitution be subject to right of appeal to the Privy Council;

3. Abolition of the system of cross-voting embodied in the 1961 constitution and reduction in the number of B roll seats as envisaged in the Tiger talks.

This, of course, is what those opposing Smith feared all along—that the rejection of the Tiger document, on the grounds that the ret-

urn to legality was unacceptable because it meant Rhodesian unconditional surrender, was nothing but an excuse to reject the document as a whole.

Although the Rhodesian business community still believes that a settlement is the only logical outcome, others take the hard line view that there is no reason why the British Government should settle, having demonstrated to the Opposition in Westminster and to South Africa that Smith has been less than reasonable.

Wilson can therefore afford to let the Rhodesian problem simmer and to continue to apply sanctions which will effectively prevent the entry of material, men and money into Rhodesia and must have the effect of disheartening and destroying dynamic economic development.

The South African Prime Minister, Vorster, wants a settlement and he wants it badly and quickly. If Rhodesia's economy continues to run down, as inevitably it must, then South Africa will have to help with defence and other expenditure.

Furthermore, the Rhodesian absence is deeply affecting the Southern African situation. It could hamper South Africa's thrust into markets to the north which it needs to develop, in view of its industrial expansion and the foreseeable run-down of its gold mining production. (Continued on page 4)

WISDOM; FEASTS SAVES AN EMPIRE

In the beginning of his reign Sultan Mahmoud, the ruler of Ghazni, allowed the Saljoks to settle in Bokhara. In 420 highera (1040 A.D.) Sultan Mahmoud granted audience to Israel bin Saljok, one of the powerful leaders of the Saljok tribes during their conversation the sultan said: "Whenever we march upon Hindustan we are compelled to take all our forces with us which leaves Khorasan unprotected. Would it not be possible for you to help us?"

Israel replied that his men would be eager to help the Ghaznavid forces.

"When we need your help how can I contact you?"

Israel who had swung a bow around his shoulders took two arrows and gave one to the sultan and said:

"When your men are in need of help they can send the arrow to us and one hundred thousand men will be at your service."

"If the men are not enough what should we do?"

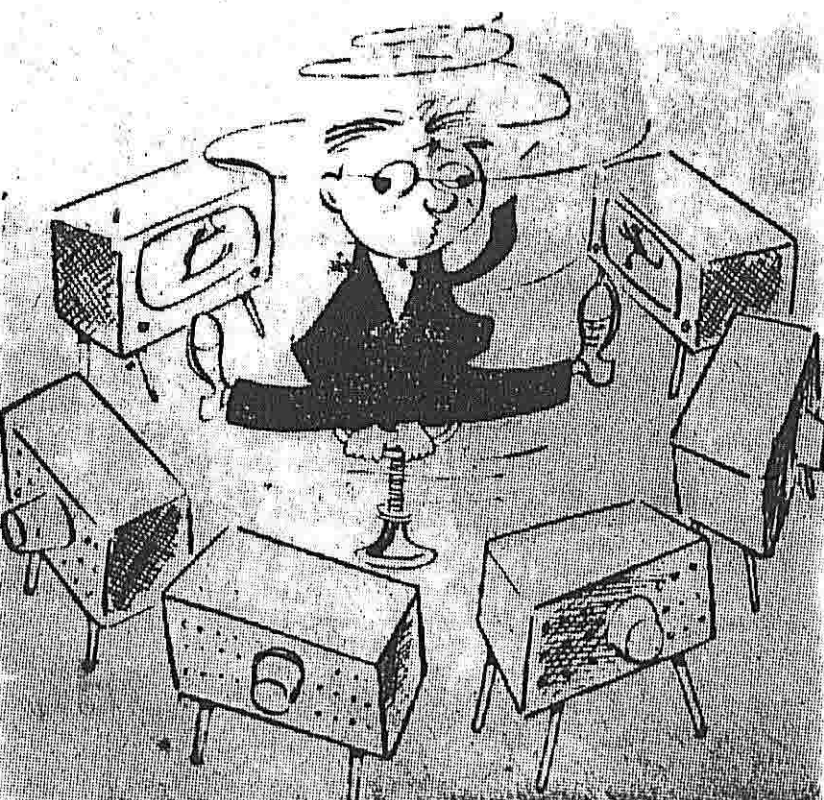
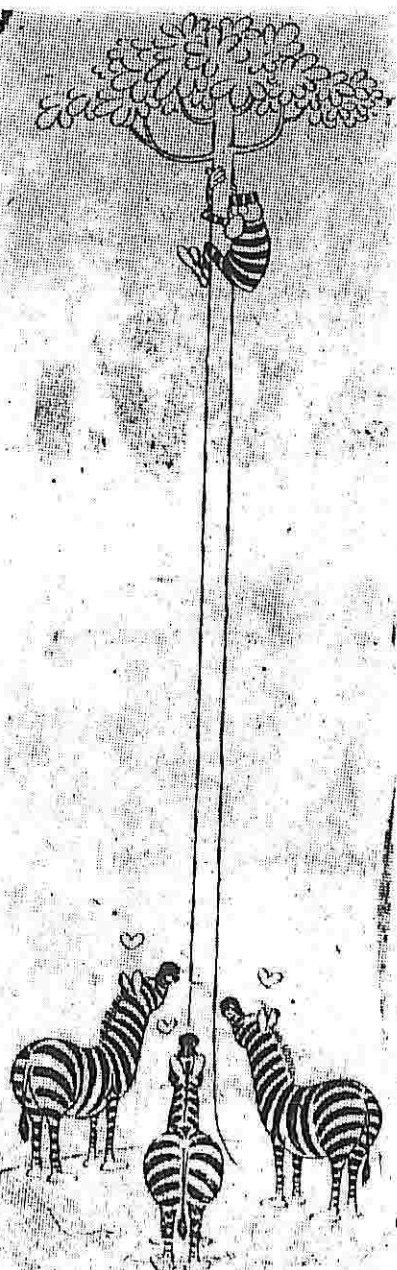
Israel gave the second arrow to the sultan and said: "Another fifty thousand men will be ready to help you."

"If this number still does not suffice what shall we do then," the sultan asked.

Israel gave the bow to the sultan and replied: "Send this to Turkistan and two hundred thousand more soldiers will be at your disposal."

The might of the Saljoks frightened Sultan but he kept silent and ordered a three day feast to be given in honour of the leaders.

After this feast the sultan ordered his generals and courtiers to invite the Saljoks one at a time and arrest them. The orders of the sultan were carried out at night. Israel and his men were arrested. Heavily chained they were sent to the Kalanjor fortress in India.



Now that Grenoble is in full swing.

PROS AND CONS OF TRANSPLANTING ORGANS

By M.S. Siddique

During the past 10 years, transplantation of whole human organs has progressed from an era of developmental uncertainty to one of active therapeutic trials with promising clinical results. Although transplantation of some organs has been possible from the surgical and pathological viewpoint for many years, for instance the first few kidney transplants, begun at Boston's Peter Brigham Hospital in nearly 1950s.

However prolonged function was prevented by rejection of the graft by the host. The development of immunosuppressive drugs has made possible the recent preliminary success in the replacement of diseased or damaged vital human organs.

The first successful kidney transplant between identical twins was performed by Dr. Joseph E. Murray at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, U.S. in 1954. More than 1200 renal transplants have been performed in various countries of the world during this decade and nearly one half of these transplants have functioned effectively. The majority of failures have been due to immunorejection, infection or technical complications.

Many patients who previously would have died from progressive renal failure have been rehabilitated to excellent health and are now alive more than two years after renal transplantation. As mentioned isografts between identical twins have functioned without evidence of rejection because the two individuals have the same genetic constitution.

Kidneys from siblings or parents of a recipient appear to be next in order of preference as transplants. Of all renal homografts performed from January 1, 1965 until January 1, 1967 in Cleveland Clinic Series, U.S., approximately 63 per cent of patients who received a transplant from a sibling and 50 per cent of those who received a kidney transplant from a parent have survived one year or longer.

Transplantation of kidneys from unrelated donors has been less successful and only 25 per cent of such patients who receive transplants from living unrelated donors have had one year survival. When the kidney was obtained from an unrelated cadaver donor, the chances of one year survival has been 30 per cent.

If technical failures are excluded like excessive length of time from death to transplantation the results of cadaver kidney transplants approximate 48 per cent one year patient survival. At present there is no definite explanation as to why kidneys from cadaver sources should survive longer than those from unrelated living donors. It is possible that the prolonged period of ischemia often associated with transplantation of the cadaver kidneys may in some way alter an antigenicity of the homograft.

It may be possible that patients in the future with coronary artery disease could be supplied with new hearts, those with cirrhosis of the liver with new livers and those with emphysema with new lungs. Preliminary successes, although generally short lived, recently have been achieved with lung and liver homografts in human.

Dr. Thomas Starzl and his colleagues at the University of Colorado performed five liver transplants on infants. Two of the children have died. The longest survivor in the series is well into her first post-operative month. Transplantations of the parathyroid and thyroid glands have functioned successfully in man.

During the early months of 1967, surgeons from the University of Minnesota performed the first successful pancreaticoduodenal transplant in a young woman, apparently curing her diabetes mellitus. Such transplants of an entire pancreas along with its attached duodenum could possibly



The author Dr. M.S. Siddiqui at present assistant in pathology at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston. After graduating from Habibia High School in 1952, he worked as reporter for Pamir and Anis in the year 1952-53. Then he left for higher studies for India, where he did his B. Sc. from Aligarh in 1956, and later did his M.B.B.S. from Osmania Univ. Hyderabad India in 1964.

On his return from India he was appointed as assistant professor in pathology at Nangarhar Medical School, from where he was sponsored on a WHO fellowship to go to the U.S. and gain further experience in the field of pathology.

After gaining experience in autopsies he planned to publish his works in three volumes, and since his effort was considered useful for teaching pathology at Nangarhar, WHO cordially granted him the expenses for those publications.

The second volume is ready to be bound and the third is likely to be ready by the end of June, when Dr. Siddiqui is expected to fly back to Afghanistan.

Photo shows the author with the first volume of his work.

be used to treat chronic pancreatitis or malignancy as well as diabetes mellitus which were most serious disease of the human being.

Now coming to the story of heart transplantation it may be mentioned that for weeks, months, and even years, surgical teams at more than 20 medical centres around the world have been standing ready to make the first transplant of a heart from one human being to another. What they have been waiting for is the simultaneous arrival of two patients with compatible blood types—one doomed to die of some disease that has not involved the heart and a second doomed to die of incurable irreversible heart disease.

Denise Ann Darvall, 25 years of age, female, had no thought of death when she set out with her father and mother to visit friends for Saturday afternoon tea. In Cape Town's observatory district (South Africa) Edward Darvall, father of Denise Ann stopped the car. His wife and daughter started across the street to a bakery to buy a cake when both were struck by a speeding car.

Mrs. Darvall was killed instantly. Denise was barely alive, but barely. She was taken to Groote Schuur Hospital. Her head and brain were almost completely destroyed. The emergency room called Dr. Christian Neethling Barnard, 44 year old surgeon who has now reached the surgical equivalent of Mount Everest.

The doctors agreed that Denise could not survive. Barnard took Darvall the father of Denise aside and explained what he wanted—the gift of a heart, unprecedented in history. Edward Darvall listened numbly as Barnard told him: "We have done our best, and there is nothing more that can be done to help your daughter. There is no hope for her. You can do us and humanity a great favour if you will let us transplant your daughter's heart." Said Darvall: "If there is no hope for her then try to save this man's life." He signed the consent.

Now who was this man who is receiving the heart of Denise with consent of the father. This was Louis Washkansky, 55 year old whole-saler who was admitted to suburban Groote Schuur Hospital with progressive heart failure because of two heart attacks, one seven years ago and the other two years ago.

His heart muscle was not getting enough blood through clogged and closed coronary arteries. He also had diabetes for which he had been getting insulin. His liver was enlarged, and when he developed edema (swelling) of the body the physicians and surgeons thought that he may live for a few days.

Dr. Barnard had already told

seemed that Dr. Kantrowitz had also succeeded.

The donor's heart beat steadily in the recipients tiny chest. Then it stopped—far too early for the failure to be attributed to tissue incompatibility and rejection.

The third patient who fought for life with transplanted heart was Louis Block, 58 year old retired fireman who had suffered a succession of heart attacks. Block to Brooklyn Marionides Medical Centre where surgeon Arian Kantrowitz had already attempted the transplant of a baby's heart.

The Kantrowitz team was prepared for delay in finding a donor with Block's blood type, AB Rh positive. This is found in only about 5 per cent of Americans. Helen Krouch, 29 year old, a New Jersey office worker who had seemed in perfect health, one day told her parents: "If I could save someone's life with my heart, I would do it. If I knew I were going die I'd like to die that way." Few days later she collapsed in a parking lot from the pressure of a tumor upon her brain stem and lapsed into a fatal coma.

By extraordinary chance Krouch's blood was AB Rh positive. Her father remembered what Krouch had mentioned a few days ago. Kantrowitz was given the consent and transplantation performed. The operation took more than eight hours—longest of the five heart transplants so far performed. Eight hours later Block died.

The fourth patient in the series of recent heart transplants in the world was Kasperak, 54 year old who had viral inflammation of the heart (viral myocarditis) 10 years ago and now his heart had become enlarged and fibrous and after an episode of heart failure was admitted to Stanford Medical Center, California on Jan. 5, 1968.

In this case also the eventual donor had no thought of her own death when she talked to her husband about heart transplant. Virginia Mae White, 43 had never had a serious illness as she celebrated the 22nd anniversary of her wedding to Charles White. Next evening she had a massive brain hemorrhage and was taken to El Camino Hospital in Mountain View only eight miles from Stanford. When her doctor said there was no hope, White asked whether there was any type of research going on relating to what had happened to his wife "something where she could help."

Dr. Norman Shumway head of Stanford's cardiovascular unit asked White about a possible transplant. White talked it over with his children and Virginia's mother. They all said yes. Dr. Shumway performed the transplantation. Two days after the transplant Kasperak began to bleed into his gastrointestinal tract.

Later on he developed liver failure and high bilirubin, for which other successive operations were performed and throughout the other operation his acquired heart worked best. However, 15 days later he also died.

The patient who seems to get along best with his transplanted heart is former Dentist Philip Blalberg in Cape Town. He is Dr. Barnard's second recipient. Blalberg, 58 year old, is doing well, four weeks postoperative and moving around the ward with his

transplanted heart. He said he felt much better and the doctors felt confident enough to reduce his already moderate doses of immunosuppressive drugs. Blalberg is expected to leave the hospital for his home on the first or second week of February.

At the end it may be mentioned that with regards to transplantation of organs in human beings, for livers, as for hearts and kidneys, the year 1967 has proved to be epoch making in transplant progress. The problem ahead for which the year 1968 may begin to provide some answers, also have been preshadowed by last year's triumphs. But in the main it would be the question: How long will the grafts last and what can be done to extend the survival?

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

In its Sunday editorial, *Nangarhar* comments on the opening of a new edible oil factory in Lashkargah, the centre of the western province of Helmand. While mentioning the aid rendered by the British government in constructing the plant, the papers says that the government plans to increase consumer goods production.

The newspaper adds that the factory having a daily production capacity of 10 tons will meet the needs of the people of southern provinces. It is hoped that its products will be sent to other parts of the country as well.

Much foreign currency is now being spent to import edible oil. The plants in the north can only partly meet their needs.

Furthermore it will be a good incentive to cotton growers, specially in the west to produce more cotton so that this factory and others will have enough raw material to run economically.

Nangarhar also refers to the need for public cooperation in such short-term consumers good production projects that will give the nation a chance to spend its hard-earned currency on capital goods.

It calls on the people of Nangarhar and other eastern provinces to cooperate in such national tasks.

The newspaper also comments on the completion of a drinking water project in the Teeno district of Pakikha in the south. The several thousand people who live there have had great difficulties in obtaining fresh drinking water. Water collected during rainy seasons was used all year around.

Although the drinking water system is a small project, the newspaper hopes it will mark the beginning of a new movement throughout Afghanistan, in which the people and government will cooperate in such development schemes.

One of the great public health problem is lack of clean drinking water. In Afghanistan so far only a few cities have been supplied with sanitary drinking water. Now in the villages and especially in highly populated areas where there is little fresh water during dry seasons projects similar to the one in Teeno should be undertaken.

Parwan published in Charikar says that a good way to develop our villages is to open rural development projects.

The newspaper says that progress in social and our cultural fields is a slow and painstaking. In the developing countries logical steps must be taken to overcome obstacles in the way of progress.

The results achieved from rural development schemes in Afghanistan may be what we expect, but surely both the government and people want to further expand the projects.

Bedar last Sunday published an editorial on the new graduates from Kabul University. Graduates have been introduced to Dr. Popal, the First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Education who said that the government and people expect great things from them now that they have finished one important phase of their life and are entering another crucial stage.

The newspaper says the state has borne all the expenses of the students because education is free.

Bedar says that it is the general consensus of the people that while they are students, our children should receive an education and then they should work to solve problems that are hampering development.

The newspaper says that our entire people have put a great trust on its educated generation and it is their national task to see that this trust is not betrayed.

Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society's forthcoming production, to be presented Thursday, Friday and Saturday, will be the satiric comedy by George Bernard Shaw, "Arms and the Man".



Dentist Johann Lampe of Berem in the Federal Republic of Germany breeds small animals as a hobby. His latest success: The young horse "Heldorse". The full grown mare is only 50 cm. tall. His leopards are no longer than cats and just as tame.

Wilson Reiterates Gap Between Washington, Hanoi Is Narrow

UNCTAD SETS UP SPECIAL COMMITTEES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14, (AFP).—Trade and Development Conference (UNCTAD) Monday set up three working groups to study: regional integration, food aid and technical assistance, and problems of land-locked countries.

Examination of the land-locked nations position follows agreement at the first UNCTAD to look into the cases of nations which did not sign the 1921 Vienna convention on land-locked countries.

Greek Trade Minister Giorgios Dimitracopoulos started some delegates by suggesting that rich countries' aid and the tariff preferences they granted to developing countries were less important than transfer methods which determined whether this help would be effective.

He also said economic assistance should be in four stages: First, donations and loans repayable in kind should be devoted to infrastructural investment.

Secondly, the developing country's national income should be boosted by stabilising prices of farm produce that is the basis of its exports.

Thirdly, an inflow of private capital should then follow, and finally preferential tariffs should be arranged.

The Greek delegate declared: "Until poorer countries reach a certain level of national income, there is little hope of attracting private investment."

In the same way, preferential tariffs can make only a small difference until the developing countries have enough capability to develop their industries."

LONDON, Feb. 14, (AFP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said here Tuesday that the gap between Washington and Hanoi over settling the Vietnam War "is narrow, whatever the difficulties presented by the last fortnight's fighting."

Wilson, reporting in the House of Commons on his North American visit, however, added: "Unfortunately, the fighting in the last two weeks makes it more difficult for all concerned to cross that bridge."

In reply to questions, Wilson continued himself to repeating what he had told the house following the recent Moscow trip: "There is a very narrow gap to be bridged now, very narrow indeed."

Wilson came out flatly in favour of President Johnson's proposals for settling the war.

He said: "The President says he will stop bombing provided he is given an appropriate form of assurance from North Vietnam for proper peace talks afterwards. Isn't this reasonable?"

Johnson had said the talks must be directed toward peace, not a long filibuster, and if there was a military build-up, all bets would be off.

"I can't think of a more reasonable proposition for the ending of this war," Wilson said.

Labour backbencher Eric Heffer retorted to Wilson's statement that it would be "sheer lunacy" to use tactical nuclear weapons, asked for a categorical assurance that if they were used, the British government would immediately dissociate itself from U.S. policy.

"That is a hypothetical question, but it was one I was asked in the course of a television programme," Wilson said.

Rhodesia After Tiger Talks

(Continued from page 2)

Rhodesia's vital statistics—a quarter million whites and more than four million blacks, with a projection in 20 years' time to 8.3 million blacks and 290,000 whites—peak against the chances of an enduring mini-apartheid-type republic.

Therefore South Africa knows it has the choice of a take-over, which it does not want, or of living with a country which in the fullness of time will be governed by Africans.

What of the immediate future? Smith now talks of a republic at the end of next year. This presupposes that he will act on the report of the Constitutional Commission, on which he and his party have pinned so much of their hopes.

The guess is that two Houses will be suggested. One, the Lower House, will give representation to the whites and possible a seat or so to the Coloured and Asian minorities.

The Upper House will consist in the main of Chiefs and nominees of the new local rural councils, which purport to represent the bulk of the Africans (in fact, sociologists argue that the councils are nothing but a further entrenchment of nepotism, the members being nominees and protégés of the Chiefs, who are government officials).

There may be a concession to the United seats which will be held by urban Africans through a number of elected representatives of a mild sort, the same type of man who now sits in the African Parliamentary Opposition and is most anxious to demonstrate that he is not an admirer of the African nationalist groups.

The report is expected early in the new year and will then go to a referendum. The mechanism of implementing it may be slow. But any ideas of the Constitutional report being taken to the UK as a talking point can be dismissed—from the British side.

This leaves the further implementation of sanctions, a plodding on with the old policy. However, time is not on Smith's side. His economic troubles are building up, not falling off.

The Rhodesian economy cannot balance the budget indefinitely on the basis of short-term borrowings and defaulting on UK debts. As stocks, particularly of capital goods, decline, more foreign exchange will be needed. As the country's pace slows down, as it has done already, so it will drive away the young and the ambitious.

This may be little for Britain to work on, but at least Britain will be demonstrating to the Commonwealth and the United Nations that no compromise with a minority government, determined to stay in control at all cost, is being made. As for Rhodesians, they maintain this course will be disastrous and will drive Rhodesia into apartheid and into a satellite relationship with South Africa. Neither prospect is a happy one. (FWF)

China Exports 1 M Tons Rice In 1967

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 14, (Reuters).—The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Tuesday estimated that the People's Republic of China exported about one million tons of rice up to August, 1967. The report said that Peking entered into contracts to supply 200,000 tons of rice to both Ceylon and Japan, 50,000 tons to Pakistan, 35,000 tons to Syria and 20,000 tons to Nepal.

Assuming the size of the contract with Cuba were the same as in 1966 and if trade with Hong Kong, Singapore and Western Europe did not fall, rice exports from China should have been about a million tons, the report said.

Home Briefs

HERAT, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—Residents of Engil woleswali of Herat have donated Af. 13,500 to the Herat Public Health Department toward the cost of a mother and child centre to be built in Herat city.

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—A two week course for agricultural officers in rural development projects ended here yesterday. The course was held in the Galzar national training centre for rural development workers and was conducted by rural development experts.

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—Sixty-four officials of various ministries completed a two week course on taking inventory. The course opened by the Finance Ministry aimed at teaching new methods of taking inventory to comply with new regulations on procurement and warehouse management.

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—Deputy Agricultural and Irrigation Minister Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq yesterday opened a two week seminar on soils in the ministry's soils laboratory. New methods of soil analysis, sample taking, soil surveys, use of chemical fertiliser and rehabilitation of soils with excess salinity are to be discussed.

World News In Brief

LONDON, Feb. 14, (Reuters).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson told parliament yesterday there would be a conference of the 26-nation Commonwealth prime ministers "before very long."

The last Commonwealth prime ministers' conference, which was dominated by a row over the Rhodesia independence crisis, was held here in September 1966.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 14, (AFP).—Heart transplant patient Philip Blaiberg was Tuesday said by Groote Schuur Hospital here to be making "good progress," but it is still not known when he will be allowed to go home.

He will not be discharged, it is thought, at least until Professor Christian Barnard returns from his new American tour. Professor Barnard, it was learned here Tuesday, will leave at the weekend for the tour, which will probably last three weeks, possibly longer.

NICOSIA, Feb. 14, (AFP).—President Makarios presided over a special meeting of the Cypriot cabinet on Tuesday to discuss the arrests of four "Africans" and 15 Greek-Cypriots found training in the use of arms last Sunday, reliable sources said here.

Press reports said the "Africans" were Zambians who had told the police that they wanted military training to go to Rhodesia to fight the Smith regime.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 14, (AFP).—Sudan has signed agreements with the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria under which she will receive arms and training assistance to an estimated value of \$30 million, it was disclosed Tuesday.

French-Iraqi Oil Accord Becomes Effective March

BAGHDAD, Feb. 14, (AFP).—The president of the Iraq National Oil Company Abid al Jader, said Tuesday his firm's new agreement with the French state oil concern Erap would come into effect next month.

He also said he was about to lead a delegation to Moscow to discuss an agreement under which Iraq would supply oil to the USSR in return for technical aid, industrial equipment and services required for exploiting certain areas of Iraqi oil.

The pact with the USSR would differ from that with Erap, he said adding: "We also propose to adopt a third method of working direct production by the Iraq National Oil Company without help from outside."

"We need Iraqi engineers and capital for this. We are currently making efforts to acquire them."

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New French Method Resolves Moral Issue In Transplants

PARIS, Feb. 14, (Reuters).—French surgeons have devised a method of reanimating a heart taken from a dead body and storing it for several hours, an important advance in the development of heart transplant technique, the French newspaper Paris-lour reported yesterday.

USSR Develops Frost Resistant Hybrid Grain

MOSCOW, Feb. 14, (Tass).—Soviet plant breeder Grigori Lapchinko produced a hybrid of rye, wheat and coach grass, it was reported Monday at a scientific conference on farming in the European part of Russia.

The hybrid is highly frost-resistant. Its ear contains up to 160 large grains in comparison to the 45-50 grains in wheat. The grain of the hybrid has up to 20 per cent of albumen. Flour, made from the new hybrid, bakes well. The bread resembles wheat bread with a small taste of a rye loaf.

The newspaper's medical correspondent said research workers at a hospital in Lyon, southern France, had revived a heart one hour after removing it from a corpse and had kept it alive for 1.5 hours.

No heart transplant operations have been carried out in France but the newspaper said the new technique was great advance on previous methods which necessitated the removal of the heart within half an hour of the donor's death.

"There is no longer a moral problem, no longer the risk of condemning one man to save another. There is an hour's delay during which the methods of reanimation can be put into operation," the newspaper said.

The new technique used a machine which supplied the removed heart with a wave of blood at pulse-beat intervals, the machine being activated by the natural contractions of the heart.

Japan's New Role

(Continued from page 2)
with a greater sense of self-reliance among the nations of South-east Asia.

On the other hand, in the future Japan will expect to play an increasing role as the dispenser of monetary and technical assistance "within its capabilities." Sato has pledged his country on many occasions to a policy of rendering greater monetary assistance.

The emergence of a more outward-looking Japan is still, however, in an early stage. Even in the economic field, the warning is often voiced that despite Japan's giant stature in Asia, it ranks only about 20th among the nations of the world in per capita income.

A military role for Japan is unthinkable. And it would be impossible to achieve because of Japan's own constitutional restrictions, which would require a two-thirds majority in the Diet to amend.

But there is the awakening of a desire to make use of Japan's political influence. There were moves in this direction in the settlement of the Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation and more recently in the probing for a solution to the war in Vietnam. But this political phase of Japanese participation in Asian affairs has yet to be developed.

At present, the role envisaged for Japan in Asia is one which will aid the economic development of the individual nations along liberal and democratic channels, which will co-operate in the moves toward regional solidarity among like-minded countries, and which will contribute to the peace and stability of this part of the world.

FWF

King Hassan For Mending Ties With France

PARIS, Feb. 14, (Reuters).—King Hassan of Morocco Tuesday made an indirect appeal to President de Gaulle to patch up Franco-Moroccan relations still strained as a result of the Ben Barka affair more than two years ago.

The king recalled in an interview with Paris Match political director Raymond Tournaud, that President de Gaulle had made a statement about the affair which everyone had interpreted as an accusation against Moroccan Minister of the Interior, Gen. Mohammed Oufkir.

"In reality, in my opinion, his words had another significance," the king added. "Gen. de Gaulle said in substance: 'According to it would seem that Gen Oufkir was the person who organised the kidnapping or the person who did it.'"

"Gen. de Gaulle's words leave a door open... doubtlessly to leave a way out for the relations between our two countries," he said.

Seychelles Fears Independence, Says Party Leader

LONDON, Feb. 14, (Reuters).—The Seychelles, Britain's tiny colony in the Indian Ocean, fears that independence might be forced on them, its political leader, James Mancham, said here.

Mancham who leads the majority Democratic Party wants the colony and its 50,000 people to be integrated with Britain.

But his talks with Commonwealth Office authorities on this have not been too encouraging so far, he told reporters.

"We are tired of United Nations resolutions calling for our independence. We don't want it and we fear independence being forced on us."

"The prospect of coming under any other than the British government is frightening," he said.

"We realise we cannot have any more freedom under independence than we now enjoy," Mancham added.

If the Seychelles were integrated with Britain its inhabitants would be entitled to the benefits of Britain's social services and have unrestricted right of entry as immigrants.

"Britain no doubt fears that other territories may also want to be integrated but we have a population of 50,000 and this should not worry the government," he said.

Weather Forecast

Skies will be overcast. The northern and central regions and the Pamirs will have snow. The southern and western regions will have occasional rain. Yesterday Sharak was the coldest area with a low of -13 C, 8 F. The warmest were Khosht and Farah with a high of 17 C, 63 F. Wind speed in Kabul was recorded at 2 knots yesterday.

Yesterday Kabul had 9 mm. rain, 9 cm snow; Kandahar 30 cm; Karezmir 10 mm, 34 cm; Herat 7 mm; Mazare Sharif 13 cm; Kunduz 5 mm; Ghazni 8 mm, 19 cm; Ghelmin 10 mm, 22 cm; North Salang 14 mm, depth of snow 425 cm; South Salang 10 mm; depth of snow 360 cm; Kalat 14 mm, 35 cm; Farah 22 mm, 10 cm; Bost 20 mm; Mukur 11 mm, 45 cm; Lal 11 mm, 20 cm; Logar 12 mm, 30 cm; and Gardez 5 mm, 25 cm.

The temperature at 10 a.m. was -1 C, 30 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:
Kabul 0 C -3 C
... 32 F 26 F
Ghazni 0 C -5 C
... 32 F 23 F
Herat 7 C 2 C
... 44 F 36 F
N. Salang 9 C -9 C
... 48 F 15 F
Gardez 2 C -5 C
... 36 F 23 F



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m.
Irani film
LONG WAIT
PARK CINEMA
At 2:30, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m.
LONG WAIT

AWI BARGAIN SALE

From Saturday February 3, 1968 we offer favourably in all our shops for two weeks:

10% REDUCTION

cloth made of Afghan FleeceWool and pure Merino Wool
(English made)

15% REDUCTION

for all products made of Cashmere Wool Camelhair
(Cloth and Blankets)

Our shops are spread all over Kabul.

- Shop I Sanai Maidan and Share Nau
- Shop III Shabudin Maidan and Share Nau Opposite Blue Mosque
- Shop IV Spinzar Hotel
- Shop V Zarghona Maidan and Share Nau - Maidin Basar
- Shop VI Rabia Balkhi and Share Nau - Opposite New Post Office
- Shop VII Jade Nadir Paschtun
- Shop VIII Karte Parwan and Fruit Market

And in our Shop II Jade Maiwand next to the Pamir Cinema:

Af 170, per metre for various cloth made of Afghan FleeceWool only from February 3, 1968 for one week only.

Afghanische Wollindustrie Ltd.,
Kabul/Pul-i-Charchi (Factory)